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L. J. FARMER'S CATALOGUE

* FOR 1901 *



STRAWBERRIES

Raspberries
Blackberries
Gooseberries

Currants
Grapes
Asparagus, etc.

L. J. FARMER
Pulaski, Oswego County, N. Y., U. S. A.

The Rough Rider Strawberry in Europe

OFFICE OF T. S. WILLIAMSON AND BRO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NEW YORK, Jan. 28, 1901.

MR. L. J. FARMER,

DEAR SIR:—Speaking to you about the keeping qualities of the Rough Rider strawberry last spring, about the last week in July, 1900, I sent six quarts of them on the Cunard Steamship Etruria, in care of the Purser. He had them placed in the ship's cooler and on arrival in England he sent them to his home and they were practically as sound as when they left New York. From his observation, could have made the return trip, had they been left undisturbed in the same cooler. This is simply a test of what I was confident that the Rough Rider was capable of, as we have kept them in our cooler over a week before using on our table, finding the flavor just as fine as the day they arrived.

Yours most sincerely,

R. E. WILLIAMSON.

The Opinion of an Expert

Following is one of hundreds of testimonials we can show. Mr. Siddons is the most up-to date berry grower in Central New York.

1114 WOLF ST., SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 4th, 1900.

MR. L. J. FARMER,

DEAR SIR:—I went out to Sandy Pond, Sunday, July 1st, to Chas Learned's, the home of the Rough Rider. By the way, I think you could not have given it a better name. As I traveled over the Rough Roads, I sometimes thought I would fall out of the buggy. I do not see how they go up and down those hills with berries. Mr. Learned had the Glen Mary and Bubach by the side of Rough Rider and they were burnt to the ground. Mr. Learned said there had been no rain since April. The Rough Rider stood up fifteen inches high and as green as in May, and loaded with green berries as well as ripe ones. He said he picked forty crates Saturday, and would pick fifty, Monday. He gave me two baskets to keep for our dinner Sunday, July 8th, and I have just looked at them, and they looked as though they were just picked. They ride twelve miles in a wagon and thirty-eight miles on the cars. I do not think it will be any trouble to keep them a week after they are picked. I left my order for 1000 plants for next spring's setting. They are the coming berry.

Yours truly,

CHAS. SIDDONS.

The Way the Wind Blows

We have an order from Harrison's Nurseries of Maryland for 5000 plants for their spring setting and several other large fruit growers and nurserymen have written for quotations on 5000 lots. There is hardly a nurseryman of consequence who has not already sent in his order for plants. When the Nurserymen plant a new fruit it shows that they have confidence that there will be a great demand for the plants in years to come.

To Prospective Patrons



E GUARANTEE our plants to be equal to the best and second to none. We are the largest growers and dealers in strawberry plants and fruit in the Empire State. We have twenty acres of strawberry plants to dig from, of our own growing, besides acres in Oswego County grown for us, the stock for which originally came from our grounds.

TEN THOUSAND PATRONS.—To the 10,000 and more patrons we have so nicely served in the past eighteen years, we need no recommendation. To those who have never dealt with us, we refer to the Pulaski National Bank, Express Agents, Editor of Pulaski Democrat or any business man in Pulaski or Oswego County.

QUALITY OF PLANTS.—Our plants are grown on strong soil such as gravel, loam and muck, and are colored according to the color of the soil. They are all young roots grown from parent plants that have been selected with care. If fruit records are of any account, ours is the most pedigree stock in America.

FREEDOM FROM SCALE, ROOT LOUSE, etc.—We wish our patrons to remember one thing, that our county of Oswego has never had a case of San Jose scale reported within its boundaries and the diseases so prevalent unheard of in this section.

THE LATEST SEC STATES—Strawberries the markets of the est of any section given cultivation of the also ship plants later most any other sec even as late as June planted in other local not become devitated time.

TRANSPLANTED
ply transplanted
varieties, treated ac-
Strawberry Culture"

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
CANTON, OHIO,
July 13th, 1900.
MR. L. J. FARMER, Pulaski, N. Y.
My Dear Sir:—Your message (notifying the President of the shipment of six quarts of strawberries) of recent date has been received, and in the President's behalf I beg leave to thank you for the thoughtful courtesy which you have been good enough to extend to him.
Yours very truly,
GEO. B. CARTELYOU,
Secretary to the President.

The above was received in response to the shipment by us of the Rough Rider strawberries for the President's July Fourth dinner.

TION OF THE UNITED from this locality fill United States the latter up to the extensive strawberry. We can in the season than al- tition. Plants from us 1st, will do well ites because they have by setting fruit at that

PLANTS.—We can supply plants of the leading according to "The New

any time in the month

ADVISE AND TERMS--Please Read Carefully Before Ordering.

PRICES in this catalogue set aside all former quotations.

PAYMENT.—This must be made in advance, unless by agreement.

HOW TO SEND MONEY.—Amounts over \$2.00 should be sent by Post Office order, Registered letter, Express Money order or draft on New York City. Small amounts may be sent in bills or stamps.

WHEN TO ORDER.—We receive orders at any time and book them until the time of shipment. Plants are shipped from time spring opens until winter closes in. For the North, plants should be transplanted in April, May and possibly the first week in June. For the South plantings are best done in the autumn during the months of October and November.

PLANTS TRUETO NAME.—We warrant our plants true to name, with the distinct understanding that we will replace them if found otherwise, or refund the original purchase amount, but are not liable for damages other than herein named. We reserve the right to substitute another variety equally as good or better, when we run short of any variety or when a patron orders a variety that we know will not do well in his locality,

HOW FAR CAN WE SHIP?—Plants by mail and express to distant points is our specialty. Have sent plants safely to Mexico, California, Bermuda and even * * * * * to old England. If you live 5000 miles away, the postage is no more on a package of plants than as if you live but a few miles from us. It is eight cents per pound.

LOW FREIGHT AND EXPRESS RATES.—We secure the lowest freight rates and the Express companies give us pound rates and twenty per cent. off usual rates. Your local agent can explain this to you.

IMPORTANT.—Our Post Office, Express, Freight, Telegraph, Telephone and Bank are all located at Pulaski, Oswego County, N. Y.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY,
OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 7th, 1900.

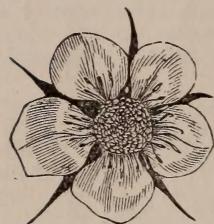
Mr. L. J. FARMER:—The strawberries
came and were delicious. I thank you
heartily for your remembrance of us.

Very sincerely yours,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

STRAWBERRIES.

“Doubtless God could have made a better fruit than the strawberry, but he never did.” The first fruit to blossom and ripen in the spring, it is not equalled by any of the fruits that succeed it. Who ever knew of any body being made sick by eating too many ripe strawberries?

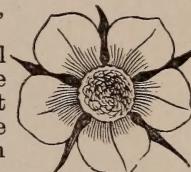
Brief Cultural Directions.



PERFECT BLOSSOM

Strawberries do well on any soil that will produce good crops of corn or potatoes provided it is well drained and fertilized. We think it best to grow these crops two or three years previous to setting the strawberries to rid it of the white grub, get the manure thoroughly incorporated and the soil reduced to a fine growing condition. Sandy soils produce fruit earlier than clay and a southern and eastern exposure tend to hasten the time of ripening, whereas a northern or western exposure tends to retard the time of ripening. Mulching heavily with straw makes the soil richer for succeeding crops, retards the ripening and prevents drying up in fruiting time.

Mark the rows absolutely straight and three feet for hill culture and four or five feet apart for field culture. Set the plants one foot apart in the rows. Keep clean of weeds and cut off blossoms the first year. Trim off all runners until the middle of July and then allow about four or five to grow and layer them systematically around the parent plant. Clip off all further runners that start to grow. Scatter a small handful of ashes or potato fertilizer about each plant three or four times during the summer and hoe in. Cover plants with a mulch of straw or some coarse material about December 1st to protect them from alternate freezing and thawing. Remove this before growth starts in the spring, clean out all weeds and place back again between the rows and close up under the leaves just before the berries begin to ripen, as a summer mulch. More explicit instructions on strawberry culture are given in our little paper, Farmer's Fruit Farmer, which will be sent one year for only thirty cents.



IMPERFECT BLOOM.

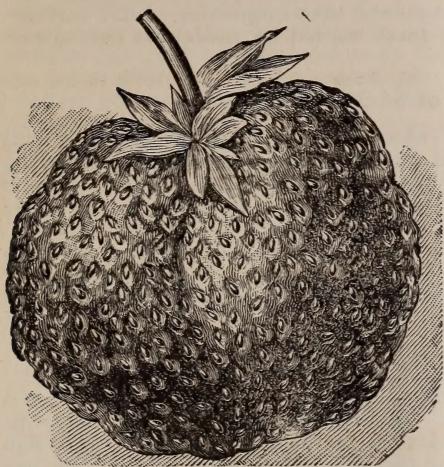
Varieties marked “per” are perfect in flower and will fruit all right even if planted alone. Varieties marked “imp” are imperfect in flower i. e. they have no stamens or male organs in the blossom and will not fruit when planted by themselves, but must have varieties marked “per” planted near them, say within five to fifteen feet, in order to produce a good crop. Add five cents per dozen, twenty-five cents per hundred, if wanted by mail, otherwise we will forward by express.

THE ROUGH RIDER STRAWBERRY.

We introduced this strawberry last spring at \$2.00 per dozen, \$12.00 per 100, \$100 per 1000. It was the first time we ever had a monopoly of anything. We know pretty nearly who has these plants and who has them not. We set two acres

ourselves and have a contract with Mr. Chas. Learned by which we control his five acres of plants. We have placed the price at seventy-five cents per dozen, postpaid, \$3.00 per 100, \$25 per 1000, not prepaid, for selected plants, such as we sent out last spring. Many nurserymen and planters wrote us that they were the finest plants they ever received from anywhere. We have two other grades, they are what we call seconds and extra-selected. The seconds are plants just as they are dug without any culling. We guarantee these to be as good or better than any Rough Rider offered at the same price by other parties. The price for these is fifty cents per dozen, \$2.00 per 100, \$18.00 per 1000. We have a grade which we call extra selects, which we will furnish at \$1.00 per dozen, \$5.00 per 100, \$40.00 per 1000. We guarantee these to be the finest plants ever sent

out from our farm, and we challenge the world to show their equals. To the party who wants to fruit the Rough Rider this spring, or who wants to start with an extra fine strain, these are the plants to buy.



Buy Your Plants at Headquarters.

All the plants sent out by us this spring will be direct from the originator's patch. No other party can secure these plants except through us. If you buy of us you are sure of two things, getting pure plants and plants direct from the originator's grounds. I have very little regard for a nurseryman who seeks to win trade solely by cutting prices. We received a catalogue from a nurseryman, listing the Rough Rider at ridiculously low prices. This man bought only fifty plants of us late last spring and he can't possibly have over three hundred plants. He wrote us that it was a mistake, that he had no more plants than he would need for himself and that he wanted us to fill his orders for him at our prices.

I have advertised extensively that the Rough Rider cannot be produced for less than 75c per dozen, \$3.00 per 100; \$25.00 1000. When we take into consideration the cost of the plants last spring, the drouth and the fact that this variety is a small plant maker, like most great market berries, we believe that the plants such as we send out as selected plants, cannot be advertised and sold, this spring, at less than these prices without loss.

Our Plants from Fruiting Beds.

Mr. Learned has grown his plants for fruit and they are not to be compared with weakly plants devitated by excessive applications of liquid manure and nitrogenous fertilizers just to make them run and make new plants regardless of strength and quality. We had to make him a good price or we could not have secured the control of these berries this season or last. While we set two acres, the plants did not run enough to make sufficient new plants to warrant digging them, so we prefer to buy them of the originator and fruit our own beds this year.

IRVINGTON, N. Y., June 26, 1900.

MY DEAR MR. LEARNED:—Berries came this a. m. fine. Stood the journey of 300 miles as though they were bullets. Looked as though they had just been picked. They certainly are a remarkable berry; color, flavor, size, appearance and carrying qualities cannot be matched.

W.M. C. MILLER.
Mr. Miller was express agent at Pultaski in 1899, was located in Irvington later on and is now at Johnstown, N. Y. He had charge of the shipments of Rough Rider in 1899.

All communications to Mr. Learned are turned over to us.

The \$25.00 Prize.

We will give \$25.00 for the largest single specimen of the Rough Rider strawberry grown in 1902 from plants purchased of us this season of 1901. The berries must be weighed in the presence of a Justice of the Peace, your Postmaster and Pastor. After weighing, cut the berry in two and take impression of flat surface, mailing weight and impression to us, with proof signed by the above named persons and sworn to before a Notary.

The Offer of \$100.

We offer \$100 for 100 plants of any new variety of strawberry that will surpass the Rough Rider in the essential points that go to make up a great market strawberry. The variety must be fruited beside the Rough Rider on your own grounds, then if it shows superiority, specimen plants must be sent to us for fruiting beside the Rough Rider on our grounds, the award to be decided by disinterested judges selected by both parties. We are ever looking for the most valuable strawberry, and while we do not consider the Rough Rider perfect, we do think it the very best late strawberry now in cultivation, and will gladly give \$100 for 100 plants that will surpass it in Oswego County.

The Rough Rider Has a Record.

We claim that the Rough Rider strawberry will be more largely planted in the next five years than any other strawberry. There has not been a strawberry introduced in the past ten years that has had the advertising that this variety has had. No other strawberry has had the record to begin on. It was sold as high as twenty cents per quart wholesale in Boston in July 1899 and these same berries retailed around Boston and the adjacent towns as high as thirty five cents per quart.

While every other strawberry patch was wilted to the ground and dried up the past season, not producing half a crop, Mr. Learned's Rough Rider stood up twelve to fifteen inches high and bore almost a full crop. He receiving \$1150 from his patch of a little over two acres beside what we paid him for plants. We sent President McKinley and Governor Roosevelt each six quarts of berries for

THE RURAL NEW YORKER,
409 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK,
December 15th, 1900.

MR. L. J. FARMER, Pulaski, N. Y.
DEAR MR. FARMER:—I notice what you say about the Rough Rider. My plants have made a fine growth and we let several of them fruit last summer on purpose to see what the berry was like. We all pronounced it A No. 1. My men were very much pleased with it although I personally was away at the time the berries were at their best. I am going to set out a number of plants next spring from those I now have and my judgment is from what I hear about it that it is going to be O. K.

Very truly.

H. W. COLLINGWOOD, Editor.

their Fourth of July dinners. Six quarts of these berries were sent to England as an experiment and arrived in good condition. If you don't plant the Rough Rider this spring, you will have to later on. It is only a question of time. You can't do business without this variety on your lists. Better start right in now with plants direct from the originator's ground.

Discription of the Rough Rider.

Imagine a strawberry with the size and shape of the Bubach, the color and firmness of the Gandy, the productiveness of the Sample and you have a pretty good idea of the Rough Rider. The individual berries are rather irregular at first pickings like the Bubach, but tone down and are regular shape during the most of the season. No berry packs together better in the crates and baskets. If this berry has a fault, it is dark color, but every strawberry grower knows that the markets now demand a dark colored berry. Pick the Rough Rider when not too ripe and you have a perfect market color. In firmness it is phenomenal. No berry we have ever grown will surpass the Rough Rider in firmness. It has been shipped to Boston in the hot weather of July, 350 miles in an ordinary express car without ice and sold for twelve cents per quart. The plants are very rugged in growth with thick leathery foliage. This foliage stands up twelve to fifteen inches high on the originator's grounds and protects the berries from the sun. It is free from disease, when Bubach and Glen Mary right beside it were burnt to the ground with blight and drouth. There are few varieties of strawberries that will resist disease on soil that Mr. Leonard plants strawberries upon.

History of the Rough Rider.

In 1893 Mr. Chas. Learned who lives on the shore of Lake Ontario, seven miles from Pulaski, planted seeds of several varieties of strawberries in hopes of securing a pollenizer for Bubach which he was then growing quite extensively. The result was No. 22 which we have since named the "Honest Charley." The Rough Rider was so late that when the other berries were ripening, it was laden with blossoms and green berries and came near being destroyed. Going to plow under the patch after the fruiting season, Mr. Learned discovered this seedling full of overripe berries. He took the plant up and transplanted it and has nursed it ever since. One year later on, it came near being destroyed. Finally in 1899 he had something like a half acre and then it had become so perfected that it made the record which has given it such popularity.

I went to see it in bearing July 13th and found the leaves standing up over a foot high and concealing green and ripe berries a sight to behold. I at once began arrangements for the introduction of it. We have watched it closely for two years and now believe it the coming market strawberry, that it will be among strawberries for the next ten years what the Bubach has been in the past ten years and of course better, because the public now demand a better berry.

WILMER ATKINSON,
EDITOR FARM JOURNAL
PHILADELPHIA, 1024 RACE ST.

December 19, 1900.

MR. L. J. FARMER, Pulaski, N. Y.

DEAR SIR:—I have your esteemed favor of the 17th and in reply would say we did not fruit any of the "Rough Rider" but in my trial bed of at least fifteen different varieties, I shall have to confess it was the most vigorous of any, and we only plant the vigorous kinds. To me, this promises much for the "Rough Rider."

Very truly yours,
WILMER ATKINSON.

Its Ten Points of Excellence.

1. It has a perfect blossom.
2. The plants are extremely vigorous.
3. It is enormously productive.
4. It is the firmest strawberry grown.
5. It is the latest strawberry.
6. It is the very best shipper.
7. It is the best keeper.
8. It brings the highest prices.
9. It has a rich agreeable flavor.
10. It is very large and attractive,

Specimen Accounts of Sales from Commission Men.

From Bennett, Rand & Co., Boston, Mass.

FOR ACCOUNT OF C. LEARNED, PULASKI.

July 1, 6 cts. S. berries,	108 qts @ 20c.....	\$21 60
	72 qts @ 18c.....	12 60
	36 qts @ 16c.....	5 76

July 3, 6 cts. S. berries.	108 qts @ 18c.....	19 44
	108 qts @ 16c.....	16 28

From Peabody Bros., Boston, Mass.

Jnly 3, 6-36 cts berries @ 18c.....	\$38 80
" 5, 14-36 cts berries; 3 cr @ 15c.....	16 20
6 cr @ 14c	30 24
4 cr @ 13c	18 72
July 7, 11-36 cts berries. 5 cr @ 15c.....	28 00
4 cr @ 13c	18 72
2 cr @ 12c.....	8 64

Express 70c per crate. Commission 10 per cent.

TESTIMONIALS.

The originator picked and brought us a quart of berries July 12th. They were packed in wadding in pint baskets, about four specimens in a basket, and mailed to several strawberry authorities in different parts of the country. Here are a few replies:

OFFICE OF THE RURAL NEW YORKER.
NEW YORK, July 15, 1899.

Mr. L. J. Farmer. Dear Sir:—I received your letter of July 13th, yesterday, but the straw-

berries did not reach us until this morning. Two of them were reasonably hard and firm but had lost their shape a little, and two ranked as first class fruit. One of them was better than the other, and gave a very fair chance to test flavor of the fruit, which we class good. I was surprised that these strawberries stood up as well as they did in the long journey by mail. I wish you would let me know just when they were shipped, so that I can tell just how many hours they were in shipment. I should certainly judge from the color that this variety certainly has merit as a firm shipping berry, and it certainly holds its color and appearance under very trying circumstances.

H. W. COLLINGWOOD,
Managing Editor.

In the Rural New Yorker, of July 22d is printed our letter to which the editor subtends the following:

"The berries did not reach us until the morning of July 15th. They were packed in cotton wadding and sent in a small wooden box. When they reached us they were three days from the vine and had been two days on the road. It is very difficult to send berries by mail, yet several of these were still hard and firm. After such handling, ordinary berries would be a soft mass of pulp. These berries had not smashed, but seemed to have dried up somewhat like a fig."

OFFICE OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
NEW YORK, July 14th, 1899.

Dear Sir:—I am simply delighted with them. If, in so unfavorable a season as this, you can produce a full crop up to the middle of July you are entitled to a fortune.

F. M. HEXIMER, Editor.

OFFICE OF FARM JOURNAL,
PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 17, 1899.

Sir:—I have your favor of July 13th, also some specimens of the berry came to hand * * * * still in good shape considering the time of year and the period they were away from the vine.

WILMER ATKINSON,
Editor.

OFFICE OF FRUIT GROWER,
ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 16, 1899.

Dear Sir:—Thanks for samples of late strawberry. It is good for a late berry, firm, etc. I wish you success with it.

C. A. GREEN,
Editor.

OLYPHANT, PA., July 18, 1899

The 15th of July I received a box of strawberries by mail. These arrived in first class condition. The berry is surely a good shipper. Its color is all right. If it is productive enough it will make a good addition to the first class varieties.

E. J. HULL, Fruit Grower.

The following letters are from commission merchants who have handled the berry.

BOSTON, MASS., Aug. 1, 1899.

Having had the pleasure of handling your shipments of berries the past season, permit us to say a word of praise for your Learned's Late (now called Rough Rider). We have noted carefully their condition on arrival and consider them by far the best keeping berry we have handled. The size also could not be improved and we consider them the best all round variety we have seen on this market from your section.

PEABODY BROS.

NEW YORK, Sep. 19, 1899.

Yours to hand and contents noted, and in reply would say that we have handled the Learned's Late strawberry. It is a very firm deep red berry, with a fine flavor, and its carrying qualities cannot be excelled. It is a good seller and brings more money than any other strawberry we have ever handled. We cannot say too much in its favor.

T. S. WILLIAMSON & BRO.

BOSTON, August 2, 1899.

We herewith hand you check for \$19.18 to cover amount due you. * * * The Learned berry is a nice large berry of good flavor and a comparison of prices with other berries sold here on the same date will show that the buyers appreciate them. If they are a good yielder and suitable for most soils, we do not think the farmer can make a mistake in trying them. Thanking you for your attention.

BENNETT, RAND & CO.

Price of Rough Rider, First Quality, doz., 75c, postpaid: 100 \$3 00; 1000 \$25.00. Second Quality, doz., 50c; 100 \$2.00; 1000 \$18.00. Extra Selected Plants, doz., \$1.00; 100 \$5 00; 1000 \$40.00, not pre-paid. Orders filled in rotation as received.

Additional Varieties of Strawberries.

We supply fifty plants at 100 rates; 500 at 1000 rates.

KANSAS (imp.) This variety is claimed by many authorities to be the very best berry they have ever tested. We had it right beside the Rough Rider and the fruit while of the same general appearance, was only two-thirds the size of the Rough Rider. It seems to be productive

and attractive. It is a pistillate and must have Rough Rider or some other late perfect flowered berry planted beside it. We have 40,000 plants of this variety to sell. Dozen, 50c; 100, \$2.00; 1000, \$15.

SAMPLE (imp.)—This variety was introduced three years ago at \$25 per 100, \$5.00 per dozen. It is universally conceded to be the very best late pistillate strawberry in cultivation. The plants are healthy and great runners. The berries are large, good shape, fairly firm and produced in great numbers. It should be fertilized with Rough Rider or Ridgway. Per dozen, 20c; 100, 60c.; 1000, \$4.

RIDGWAY.(per.) The Ridgway strawberry reaches highest perfection on moist, strong, heavy soil. It bears prodigiously even on light gravel and sand, but is not as large as when planted on low lands. The plants are the healthiest we have ever seen, the roots remaining in transplanting shape till the middle of June. The berries are medium in size, round as if turned in a lathe, and are very beautiful with their glossy attractive appearance. It is one of the very best for home use as well as market on account of its fine flavor. Per dozen, 20c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$4.

RUBY. (per.) A very fine growing plant, berries large, dark colored and firm. Very desirable to fertilize pistillates as well as being a grand market strawberry. Per dozen, 20c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

EARLIEST (per.) This is the best extra early variety that has ever fruited here. It is not very large, but the berries are of fine flavor and produced in good numbers. The plants are vigorous and will bear in the same bed year after year, by pulling a few weeds and annually fertilizing. Per dozen, 20c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.

EXCELSIOR. (per.) This is a great favorite in many sections as an extra early market variety. It ripens with Earliest and is very firm, glossy and attractive. Per dozen, 20c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.

EDGAR QUEEN. (imp.) This produces the largest single specimens of any strawberry we have ever grown, is immensely productive and very popular among strawberry growers. It ripens midseason to late and the plants are free from disease and very productive. Per dozen, 20c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

GLEN MARY (per.) One of the most productive strawberries in cultivation. Very large, fine and attractive. It is considered best of all by many good au-

thorities. The plants are immense in size but sometimes rust badly the second year. Dozen, 20c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

ATLANTIC (per.) There is no berry in existence that will bring better prices in market than Atlantic. The trouble is to get the right soil and location and above all the right man. The fruit is medium to large, pointed and extremely firm and attractive. Dozen, 20c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$4.00.

MARSHALL (per.) This truly may be said to be the gentlemen's berry. If you get a good crop of Marshall, you may truly be said to know how to raise good strawberries. It is very early, dark colored and attractive. Dozen, 20c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$4.00.

CLYDE (per) One of the best early berries for nearby market. Extremely large and productive. It is rather light in

color, especially on low wet or clay soils. It does best with us on upland, a stony loam. The berries will average the largest of any early strawberry. Dozen, 20c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$3.50.

BARTON (imp.) Enormously productive, large and early. It is hard to beat on well drained soils. Dozen, 20c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

Johnson's Early, Wilson, Crescent, Big Berry, Pennell, Bismark, Seaford, Carrie, Nick Ohmer, Parker Earle, Glen Mary, Enormous, Brandywine, Bubach, Haverland, Michel's Early, Isabella. Dozen, 20c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

Comparatively New Varieties.

Manokin, Senator Dunlap, Sunshine, Bennett, Emperor, Empress, W.J.Bryan, New York, Gladstone. Dozen, 30c; 100, \$1.50.

RASPBERRIES

The raspberry delights in a well drained, rather loose soil, and will not do well on low wet soils, without drainage. The red varieties should be set in rows, six feet apart and one foot apart in the row, when you have plenty of plants, and three feet apart in the row when the plants are scarce. Thus it takes either 2500 or 7000 plants to the acre, depending on the distance apart they are set. We set

them close because we have plenty of plants, and thus get a continuous fruiting row quicker than we would to set farther apart. Set black caps in rows seven feet apart and have the plants from one to three feet apart in the row. Thus it will take of these, 2000 or 6000 plants. Prepare the land thoroughly and plow furrows one foot deep where the rows are to be, setting the plants in a fur-



CUMBERLAND RASPBERRY

row, in a straight line, so that in cultivating you can get close up to them. A hill of beans, potatoes or some other vegetable may be planted between the plants in the row, and also a row of these crops between the rows of raspberries the first year. Give clean culture and pinch back the canes when one foot high, which causes the plants to branch and grow stocky like a tree. The second year mulch with straw around the bushes and cultivate the middles to keep down weeds, and the ground moist. Pinch the new growing canes back when two feet high, this and succeeding years, and cut the laterals back in early spring, before fruiting. This rigid pruning makes the fruit larger. Remove dead canes after fruiting and maintain level culture. About 200 to 500 plants, made up of several varieties,

should be set for an ordinary family. These will supply fresh fruit for the table and enough to can. Add 5 cents per dozen, 50 cents per hundred, if ordered by mail.

QUEEN OF THE MARKET (Cuthbert). The very best raspberry that has ever been introduced. It is late and productive when given good culture and the suckers kept down. The fruit is the finest of any in flavor and brings the highest prices in markets. I never knew the markets to be flooded with Cuthbert raspberries. Not entirely hardy but more so when given thorough cultivation. Dozen, 30c; 100, \$1.00; 1000, \$8.00.

GOLDEN QUEEN. This is a white Cuthbert. It is of very fine flavor and especially adapted for home use. Price same as Cuthbert.

MARLBORO. The very best extra early raspberry. Firmer and better colored than Cuthbert, but not so fine in flavor. Requires the best of culture. Dozen, 30c; 100, \$1.00; 1000, \$8.00.

MILLER. One of the best early raspberries for the South. Does not equal the Marlboro here. Price same as Marlboro.

KING. A comparatively new raspberry that is forcing its way to the front. It is very early, productive and desirable for market. Dozen, 60; 100, \$3.00.

PHOENIX. Dozen, 30c; 100, \$1.00.

ROYAL CHURCH, LOUDON Same price.

BLACK RASPBERRIES.

CUMBERLAND. This new raspberry has been introduced as the largest and finest black cap in existence. With us, it is quite large, rather soft in texture and extremely black in color with no bloom. To tell the honest truth, we were a little disappointed with it. We have our plants direct from the introducer's grounds and know they are pure. We wish to say that many high authorities praise this new berry. Dozen, 50c; 100, \$3.00.

THE "PLUM FARMER" BLACKCAP. We received this new raspberry several years ago in a batch of other varieties. We purchased it as Hilborn, but it is not the Hilborn as generally sold. We have sold thousands of these plants in the past few years and have never received anything but the highest praises for it. We consider it the best blackcap that we have ever seen. It is extremely large, larger than Cumberland, very firm and with a bloom, somewhat like the Gregg. It brings the highest prices of any in market. We have sold so many of these

plants and they have given such immense satisfaction, that we have been asked to name the berry "Plum Farmer" which we now do, but have not attached a big price to the plants. We will gladly pay a handsome price for any new blackcap that will surpass it. Dozen, 35c; 100, \$125; 1000, \$10.

Kansas, Nemaha, Gregg, Palmer and Ohio. Dozen, 30c; 100, \$1.00.

PURPLE RASPBERRIES.

HAYMAKER. Originated in Ohio. This is believed by many authorities to be the best purple variety in cultivation. It is unsurpassed in vigor of cane growth and productiveness. The berries are very large W. J. Green of Ohio Experimental Station highly recommends it. 40c, each; dozen, \$4.00.



COLUMBIAN RASPBERRY

CARDINAL. A new variety from Kansas which is claimed by its friends to be the hardiest, most productive, most vigorous, and finest purple cap in existence. 50c, each; dozen, \$4.00.

COLUMBIAN. This comparatively new raspberry is the most vigorous grower and most productive raspberry we have ever seen. The canes are not always hardy, but even if winterkilled, the roots send up new fruiting canes. We have

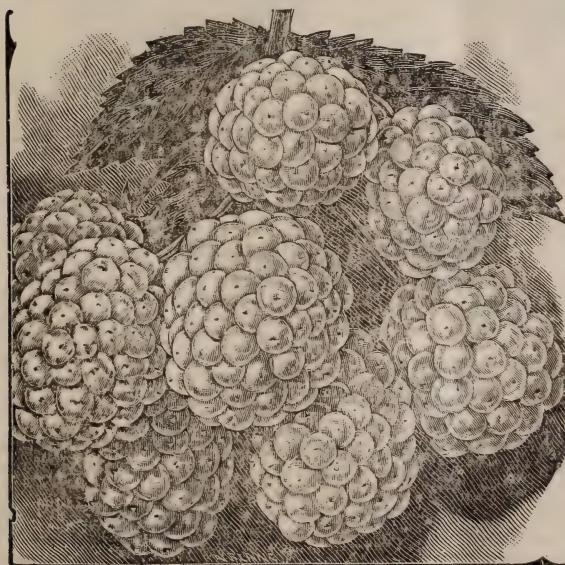
grown canes over one inch in diameter. It can be very appropriately called a tree raspberry. Dozen, 30c; 100, \$1.25; 1000, \$10.

SCHAFFER. This is the best known of the purple raspberries. It is very vigorous; large and productive. It picks easier than Columbian, but is not so large or firm. Dozen, 30c; 100, \$1.25; 1000, \$10.

BLACKBERRIES

Require the same soil as raspberries. Set in rows eight feet apart, with plants from one to three feet apart in the row. Thus it takes from two to five thousand for an acre. Cultivate and prune like raspberries. Shave off all suckers that spring up between the rows, and keep the plants in narrow, continuous rows. Mulch with straw about the plants during fruiting season to keep the soil moist. Always cultivate blackberries very shallow, so as not to injure the roots. Every broken root sends up an additional sucker to interfere with cultivation. Blackberries make a very paying crop when the markets are not overrun with wild ones. It will pay the farmer to have a supply in his garden; 'tis much easier than chasing the woods for wild ones. Add 5c per dozen, 50c per hundred, if ordered by mail.

NOTE—We have an immense stock of standard varieties, and will make low rates to large planters. Write for estimates.



SNYDER. This is the best known and most popular of the early blackberries. It is enormously productive and good when allowed to ripen before picking. Mr. Chas. Siddon raised an immense crop of these the past season and he finds nothing more profitable than blackberries. Our supply of plants is immense. Dozen, 35c; 100, \$1.25; 1000, \$10.

TAYLOR. The Taylor is among late blackberries, what the Snyder is among early varieties. It is, however, sweeter than the Snyder and a long berry while the Snyder is round. It is the finest blackberry we have ever tasted. I have 200,000 of these plants to sell and won't be undersold on it or the Snyder. Dozen 35c; 100, \$1.25; 1,000, \$10.

RATHBUN. 10c each; dozen, 75c; 100, \$5.00. LUCRETIA DEWBERRY, Stones hardy, Erie, Maxwell's Early, Ancient Briton, Lovett, Wachusett. Dozen, 35c; 100, \$1.25; 1,000, \$12.

Additional Varieties.

Agawam, Western Triumph, Eldorado,

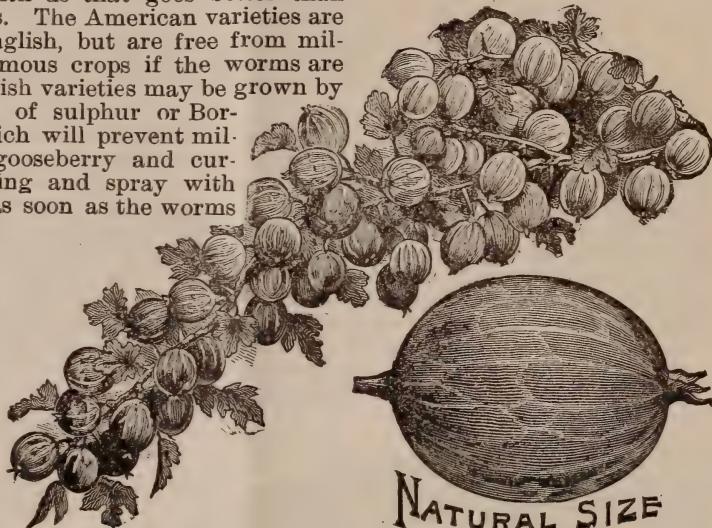
GOOSEBERRIES

The gooseberry is a fruit that will pay if a market can be secured for it. Comparatively few people are used to it; however, a taste can be readily acquired. There is no fruit with us that goes better than canned gooseberries. The American varieties are smaller than the English, but are free from mildew and bear enormous crops if the worms are kept off. The English varieties may be grown by spraying with liver of sulphur or Bordeaux mixture, which will prevent mildew. Watch the gooseberry and currants in early spring and spray with Paris green water as soon as the worms appear. If not attended to in the right time, it takes but a few days for the leaves to be entirely stripped. The berries then ripen prematurely and dry up in the sun.

RED JACKET OR JOSELYN. This gooseberry is one of the largest, very prolific and hardy. Quality and foliage the best. Color red. We consider it the best gooseberry. Price 15c each; Dozen, \$1.25.

DOWNING. The best of the hardy pale green varieties. Does not mildew. 10c each; dozen, 75c; 100, \$4.00.

HOUGHTON. The most productive gooseberry we have ever fruited. Pale



red in color and good enough for any one. 10c each; dozen, 75c; 100, \$4.00.

KEEPSAKE AND INDUSTRY. Valuable English varieties. 20c each; Dozen, \$2.

CHAUTAUQUA. A cross of the American and English varieties which is said to be free of mildew. (See illustration.) 20c each; dozen, \$2.00.

CURRANTS

Plant on very rich soil, made so by repeated applications of rich barn fertilizers and potash salts applied to the crops that precede currants. It takes 2,904 plants to the acre, set in rows 5x3. Give clean culture and mulch with straw about the bushes during the fruiting season. Cut out old wood after it has borne several crops and replace by allowing new canes to grow from the roots. Keep the plant in upright bush form and do not allow it to become crowded. If you allow weeds and grass to grow around them, currants will be a failure in both quantity and quality of fruit. We spread a shovelful of manure and a quart of ashes about each plant, in November, and have wonderful success with currants and gooseberries.

FAY'S PROLIFIC. This is the best currant that has ever fruited with us. It is very large, early and enormously productive. Will do better on rather light soil than most varieties. Dozen, 60c; 100, \$3.50.

WHITE GRAPE. This is the largest and most productive white currant. It is especially adapted for table use when fresh, being sweeter than the red currants. Dozen, 60; 100, \$3.50.

POMONA AND RED CROSS. (New varieties) dozen, 60c; 100, \$5.00.

Dutch, dozen, 50c; 100, \$3.50. We have a supply of bearing age plants that we will sell at reasonable price. Prolific, Red Dutch, Victoria, White Write us.

GRAPES

Grapes do best in a sunny location on the south side of fences, buildings and hillsides where the sun will play over them nearly all day. The soil must be loose and open, and well drained. Every farmer should have 25 to 100 vines for the family use. There is no fruit more health giving. They follow closely after small fruits and save many a doctor's bill. This innocent fruit has often been made the victim of boards of health and sensationalists, but it has come out of the furnace unscathed. There has yet to be proved that any case of appendicitis was caused by eating grapes, nor has anybody been poisoned by Bordeaux mixture when sprayed on the fruit. The great secret of success in growing grapes lies in knowing how to trim them. Many a vine that is now running wild might be made fruitful by proper trimming. The novice will either trim too much or too little. They require fertilizing much the same as other fruits. Our ideas of growing are as follows: Select one or two year old vines and set them in furrows one foot deep and eight feet apart. Plant the vines ten feet apart in the furrows. Put a little surface soil in the bottom, spread the roots out both ways, so as to run parallel with the rows, and cover with fine, loose soil, filling in the furrow. Keep the soil loose and open, and do not plow deep enough to injure the roots. Practice shallow cultivation. Use plenty of mineral fertilizers, rich in potash, there are various methods of trimming the vine, but probably the following is the most simple and easy. Allow only one cane to grow the first year; rub off all other buds. Build a trellis, using wire or horizontal slats. In the fall of the first year, raise the cane up to the top wire and cut off all cane above the wire. Lay the cane down and cover with some coarse litter to protect it through the winter. In the spring tie the cane to the wire so it will stand upright or perpendicular. Allow two buds to grow into canes at the top; rub off all buds below. These buds are to produce the canes which are to be tied to the upper wire in a horizontal position the next spring. They are cut back to four feet in the fall, and if the climate is severe, all are taken from the wire, laid down and covered for the winter. In the spring the whole vine is put up and tied to the wire. The vine is now in the shape of the letter "T." From all along the horizontal cane tied to the upper wire, the buds produce the canes that bear the fruit. These little canes are all cut back close to the horizontal canes each fall, leaving little spurs with three buds each. From the spurs grow more green canes each year which bear fruit. By this method there need be no summer tying of the green growing canes. By the old method we tied the canes to the lower wire and as they grew up we tied the green canes which bear the fruit, to the upper wire. There need be no trouble in trimming the grape, if one understands the principle. Many people trim too little, others so severely that they remove all the bearing wood. Grapes are borne on green wood that grows the same season as the fruit, upon wood that grew the year before. So in trimming be sure to leave some last year's growth. If you leave on too much or too little, the results are about the same—you get wood and no fruit. When your canes get old and unfruitful, fertilize more, encourage new canes to grow from the roots to replace the old ones which should be removed.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY. Claimed to be the best early American grape. Vine very strong, vigorous, hardy, with thick, healthy, mildew resisting foliage, and perfect, self fertilizing blossoms, always setting its fruit well and bearing abundantly. Clusters very large, usually shouldered, compact and handsome, without being unduly crowded. Berries large, nearly round, often an inch or more in diameter, black with light purple bloom; skin thin but very tenacious, bearing handling and shipping well. Flavor rich, sweet, slightly vinous; pure

CHEAP PLANTS

Cheap plants like everything else too cheap are the dearest kind of plants in the end. Cheap plants are small, grown thickly in the rows covered with diseases. When transplanted they do not send out runners, but grow in a bush form until late in autumn when a few straggling runners are produced too late for rooting and making a good plant. Most people prefer the best even though the price is a little more. The best is the cheapest in the end.

with no foxiness, coarseness or unpleas- ant acidity from the skin to the center. Flesh rather firm but tender, and of equal consistency, parting easily from its few and small seeds. Its season is earlier than the Worden or Concord. Has hung upon the vines, in fall of 1898, ten weeks or more after ripening, with no tendency to shell off or fall from the stems. As a good keeper and shipper, it

is believed to be equalled by no other American grape.

GREEN MOUNTAIN. This grape ripens first of all on our place. The clusters are of medium size, often shouldered, berries a little larger than the Delaware, greenish white when fully ripe, skin thin and quality fine, pulp being tender and sweet, quite free from foxiness. Does best at the North of any white grape.

Prices of Best Hardy Grapes, First Glass Vines,

	1 YR OLD. EACH.	PER 10.	2 YR OLD. EACH PER 10	
CAMPBELL'S EARLY—Black, earliest, good grape	.40	\$3.50	.60	\$5.00
GREEN MOUNTAIN—Best early white sweet grape,	.25	2.00	.35	3.00
WORDEN—Black, earlier than Concord	.10	.60	.15	.75
AGAWAM—Dark red, ripens after Concord	.10	.60	.15	.75
BRIGHTON—Dark red, one of the bes. table grapes	.10	.70	.15	.80
CATAWBA—Late, red, does not succeed everywhere	.10	.60	.15	.75
CONCORD—Black, medium, king of all grapes	.10	.60	.15	.75
DELAWARE—Light red, bunches and berries med. size	.10	.70	.15	.80
MOORE'S DIAMOND—White, hardy, very popular	.10	.70	.15	.80
MOORE'S EARLY—Black, 2 weeks earlier than Concord	.10	.70	.15	.80
NIAGARA—White, very large vigorous and productive	.10	.60	.15	.75
POCKLINGDON—White, very large, showy	.10	.60	.15	.75

ASPARAGUS.

Any well drained soil will do for asparagus. Mark the rows four to five feet apart and plant the roots in trenches made deep with the plow, about one foot apart. Thus it takes about as many plants to the acre as of strawberries. Cover the plants with loose soil and gradually fill in the trenches as the plants grow. Allow the canes to grow without cutting until the third year. Then in the spring, as soon as eight or ten inches high, cut or break off the tender portion above the ground. Cuttings may be made each year as late in the season as strawberry time. Give clean culture and in winter mow off the canes and burn. Salt the soil about the plants once a year to keep down the weeds. This vegetable is not only very palatable when cooked as green peas, but is valuable as a medicine for the kidneys. Conover's Colossal, Palmetto and Barr's Mammoth, dozen, 25c; 100, \$1.00; 1000, \$4.00. for two year old roots. Columbian, White and Donald's Elmira, dozen, 35c; 100, \$1.25; 1000, \$5.00. Add 5c per dozen, 30c per 100 if by mail.

RHUBARB. Ten cents each; \$5.00 per 100.

HORSERADISH CUTTINGS. Dozen 25c; hundred \$1.50.

SAGE. Holt's Mammoth, dozen, 30c; hundred, \$2.00.

NOVELTIES.

JAPANESE WINEBERRY. Ten cents each; ROCKY MOUNTAIN CHERRY. Twenty-
dozen, 50c; 100, \$1.25; 1000, \$10. All five cents each; dozen, \$2.50.
two year old plants.

BUFFALO BERRY. Twenty-five cents
each; \$2.50 dozen.

MAYBERRY. Three years old. 25c each;
dozen, \$2.00.

ELEAGNUS LONGIPES. Two years old,
20c; 3 years old, 25c; 4 years old, 30c
each.

STRAWBERRY-RASPBERRY. Ten cents
each; dozen, \$1.00; 100, \$5.00.

DWARF JUNEBERRY. Fifteen cents
each, dozen \$1.00.

ROSES.

The rose blooms when strawberries ripen, and I suppose that is one reason why it is my favorite flower. We have lots of them all through the summer, and everybody enjoys them. They may easily be grown out of doors if the following varieties are planted. Set the plants in moist, rich soil and prune quite severely every

spring. Cover with boards and straw on the approach of cold weather and there need be no failure. Our plants are two years old and not to be compared with small, hot house roses, grown in pots. Price 30c each: dozen, \$3.00.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES. This class of roses is admirably suited for garden culture, for the formation of rose beds, hedges and permanent plantations, where hardy varieties of roses are desired. They are of easy culture, and luxuriate in a deep, rich soil. They are benefited by a mulching of leaves or strawy manure placed around the roots in the fall of the year. Prune according to the habit of growth, cutting back close all weak shoots, and shortening the long canes to convenient length.

ANNA DE DIESBACH. Brilliant crimson, large, fragrant, one of the best.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN. Deep velvety crimson. One of the darkest in cultivation and in every way a splendid rose.

COQUETTE DES ALPS White, slightly shaded with carmine, medium size, full and fragrant.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT. Brilliant crimson, large and fine. Beautiful in bud and a universal favorite.

MARGARET DICKSON. Pure white, very large, free bloomer. One of the best new sorts.

MARSHALL P. WILDER. Color cherry carmine, richly shaded with maroon. Very fragrant and continues to bloom for a long period. In every way a superb rose.

MADAM PLANTIER. Pure white, blooms in wonderful abundance, early in the season. It is entirely hardy and in every way suitable for cemetery planting.

MRS. JOHN LAING. Color of a soft delicate pink, with a satin tinge. Very fragrant. Blooms from early in the season until late autumn. Very desirably.

PAUL NEYRON. Deep rose color, delightfully fragrant, and by far the largest variety in cultivation.

CLOTHILDE SOUPERT. Medium size, produced in clusters, pearly white with rosy centers, a free and constant bloomer and of easy culture. One of the best of business roses.

Moss Roses.

Admired for the beautiful moss covering of the buds. Vigorous growers and perfectly hardy.

CRESTED. Deep pink buds, surrounded with a mossy fringe and crest; fragrant **PRINCESS ADELAIDE.** Pale rose, medium size, good in bud and flower.

PERPETUAL WHITE. Pure white, blooms in clusters. **SALET.** Light rose, large and full, a perpetual bloomer.

Tea and Everblooming Roses.

BRIDE. A superb white tea, very fragrant. **METEOR.** Dark velvety crimson, very double and perfect.

LA FRANCE. Delicate silvery pink, very large and fragrant. **PERLE DES JARDINES.** A rich shade of yellow; fragrant, one of the best.

Climbing Roses.

Admirably adapted to covering arbors, walls or porches. Perfectly hardy and profuse bloomers. We want to call special attention to those new climbers, the Crimson and Yellow Ramblers. These sorts have been now thoroughly tried and are giving universal satisfaction.

CRIMSON RAMBLER. A new Japanese rose, bearing immense tuusses of bright crimson flowers. A superb climber, very hardy, a free bloomer, and will give universal satisfaction. We recommend it to every planter. **QUEEN OF THE PRAIRIE.** Bright red blooms in clusters.

YELLOW RAMBLER. The hardest yellow climbing rose yet introduced.

BALTIMORE BELLE. Nearly white, very double.

SEED POTATOES

EARLY MICHIGAN. We consider this a grand variety, and very early. It is round oblong in shape; white netted skin. and few shallow eyes, making it smooth and handsome, and in quality unsurpassed. If you wish something good for your own table, and which you can sell a customer a second time, plant the

Early Michigan, as, under fair conditions, it is a rampant grower, bountiful yielder and a money maker. 40c per peck, \$1.00 per bushel.

CARMAN No. 1. A seedling of seedlings selected through several generations, with the object of developing good and suppressing undesirable qualities. Mr. Carman said, "It is the finest potato I ever saw." Season, medium. Vines grow to immense size, which branch and spread, covering the ground; tubers oblong flattened in form; eyes, few and shallow; skin, white and well netted; and as it grows large, it is handsome and attractive in appearance, making it one of the very best market sorts. In quality, one of the best. 40c per peck, \$1.00 per bushel.

WONDERFUL. Introduced by Hammond in 1898, as the most extraordinary potato ever originated. We find it a good yielder, of very handsome stock; very hardy, seldom ever a piece failing to grow; grows good strong tops, roots deep, and so far has been a sure cropper. Tubers oblong to long; cross section nearly round; skin strong, russety white, and very deeply and densely netted, making it striking in appearance. When cut, the flesh is at out as white as snow, and in quality among the first. If you have not already tested this new and promising sort we would advise you to do so this first year of the new century. As we secured our seed from Mr. Hammond, we, of course, have the genuine article. Try the Wonderful. 40c peck, \$1.00 per bushel.

Opinions of Experts on the Rough Rider Strawberry.

We picked nearly a hatful of the new Rough Rider, one Sunday, from a few plants left to fruit in our spring setting—the first fruit of this variety we had seen, except a single berry sent us by the introducer about the middle of July, 1899. The variety is a strong grower, making full rows of well rooted, robust plants, and the berries were large and fine.—Flansburgh & Peirson.

Oswego County, N. Y., the one section of America especially devoted to the production of very late strawberries, is where some growers make a mint of money, if they get something extra late. These growers say: "Rough Rider originated here, a seedling of Eureka and Gandy; it is a perfect bloomer; enormously productive and the latest and finest strawberry in existence." Pointers like this indicate that this may be the one extra late strawberry we have all been looking for. My plants grow strong and look well; try it.—J. H. Hale.

The evidence is that the Rough Rider is the most valuable extra late berry under cultivation. It was introduced last year but has been grown on a large scale in Oswego county, New York, for New York City and other eastern markets. The fact that it comes in after all the other sorts are gone makes it very desirable. In its general appearance in fruit and foliage it closely resembles the Bubach, but is a little darker in color. There is no question but that it will be a great success and head the list as an extremely late berry. While plants are a little high, yet a few for propagation will be a big paying investment. You

must have them.—R. M. Kellogg.

"The Rough Rider has a very healthy looking dark green foliage, with thick crowns like the Clyde and Parker Earle, clearly showing that it means business. I shall plant largely of it this spring for fruiting, hoping to find it better than the Parker Earle for a late distant market berry."—E. W. Wooster, Maine.

"The plants of Rough Rider are vigorous and healthy. Every plant has blossomed profusely; such fruit as I have allowed to remain, has developed into berries of good size, firm, good color, good shape."—Charles A. Green, New York.

"The plants of the Rough Rider came in good shape and are looking well. They are just commencing to bloom, while early sorts are at their heaviest picking, so it must be a late variety."—C. E. Whitten, Michigan.

"We received plants of the Rough Rider late last spring. They all lived and grew finely."—H. H. Harris & Sons, Wisconsin.

"I received the Rough Rider strawberry plants in the spring too late to fruit, but must say they have stood the summer here very well."—R. J. Moore, Louisiana.

"The Rough Rider made a good fruiting row here, enormously productive on spring set plants, very hardy and free from disease; berries large, firm and of good quality. I think it has come to stay."—C. W. Graham, New York.

"The Rough Rider plant is an extra strong grower, one of the best growers that we had last summer."—Storrs & Harrison Co., Ohio.

"The Rough Rider is a good grower and promising berry."—S. C. DeCou, New Jersey.

"I left five or six of the best Rough Rider berries on the vine to ripen. They grew to a good size and ripened about the middle of June after all other berries were gone. They were as sweet as sugar and very firm. I believe they are a fine late berry."—H. J. Schlatté.—Missouri.

"I am well pleased with the behavior of the Rough Rider the past season. The plants all lived and have made a fine growth."—G. A. Taylor, Wisconsin.

"I received twenty-six plants of the Rough Rider; every plant grew. I am very much pleased with them."—W. S. Graham, New York.

"It was late when I got my plants of Rough Rider, but they made a thick matted row. I let only a few berries grow and they proved to be all that was claimed for them. I was in Boston, today, and saw the commission men to whom you made shipments and they all speak in the highest praise of it as a shipper and selling berry."—S. H. Warren, Massachusetts.

"The Rough Rider plants have made a splendid growth. They are very large vigorous plants and entirely healthy."—Slaymaker & Son, Delaware.

"The Rough Rider strawberry plants we received from you last spring were the strongest rooted plants I ever set out. Have ten varieties and Rough Rider leads in vigorous growth."—A. O. Haymaker, Ohio.

"The Rough Rider is O. K. on my grounds as regards plant growth; a good strong vigorous plant."—C. S. Pratt, Massachusetts.

"The Rough Rider plants received of you last spring, all grew and made a strong healthy growth free from rust. We did not let them fruit."—George Hanchett & Son, Wisconsin.

"The Rough Rider received from you, last spring (12 plants), exceeded in vigor of growth and product of runners any of the other eight varieties set at the same time. I did not let them fruit."—M. B. Whiting, Maine.

"The fifty Rough Rider plants received from you, last spring, all lived but one. Summer was extremely dry and unfavorable for testing. Fruit allowed to grow was large, firm and evenly colored. Looks all right. I will have no plants for sale."—C. H. Baildon, New York.

"I planted the Rough Rider strawberry last season, but did not allow it to fruit. The plants grew wonderfully from the very start, and in November were as large as bush lima beans, and attracted much attention by local growers. The leafage was remarkably large and entirely free from disease of any kind."—John E. Hartt, New York.

"The Rough Rider strawberry has made a fine growth; not an over abundance of plants, but what there are, are big strong fellows. Allowed a few to fruit and am well satisfied with results. Shall need every plant I have for my own use. Please give wholesale price."—O. A. Johnson, Maryland.

No. 380.

State of New York

Department of Agriculture.

Certificate of Inspection of Nursery Stock

This is to certify that the stock of the nursery of L. J. Farmer, of Pulaski, County of Oswego, State of New York, was duly examined in compliance with the provisions of Chapter 482 of the Laws of 1898, and it was found to be apparently free in all respects from any contagious or infectious plant disease or diseases, or San Jose scale or other dangerously injurious insect pest or pests.

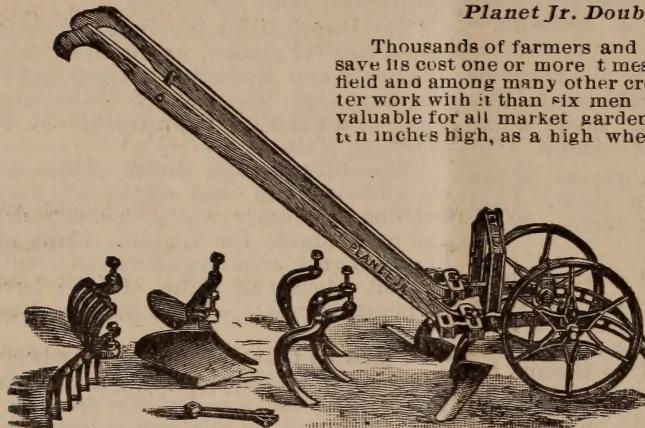
Dated September 20, 1900, Albany, N. Y.

C. A. Wieting.

Commissioner of Agriculture.

"PLANET JR." GARDEN TOOLS.

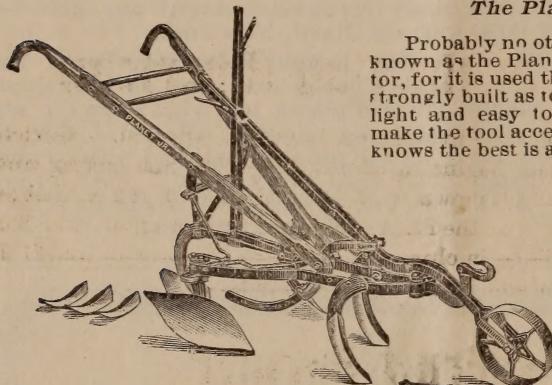
Space will not permit illustrating and describing all of the "Planet Jr." tools, but we will gladly send a fully illustrated catalogue to any one who desires it; and we can supply promptly anything ordered. Planet Jr. goods are standard machine, the best on the market. In sending your order to us you can rely on getting bottom prices.



Wheel Hoe," at \$4.50. The other parts can be added at any time and will be found to fit.

The Planet Jr. No. 8 Horse Hoe.

Probably no other cultivating machine is so widely known as the Planet Jr. combined horse hoe and cultivator, for it is used throughout the civilized world. It is so strongly built as to withstand incredible strain, yet it is light and easy to handle. Every part is perfected to make the tool acceptable for the intelligent farmer who knows the best is always the cheapest. Price \$8.00.



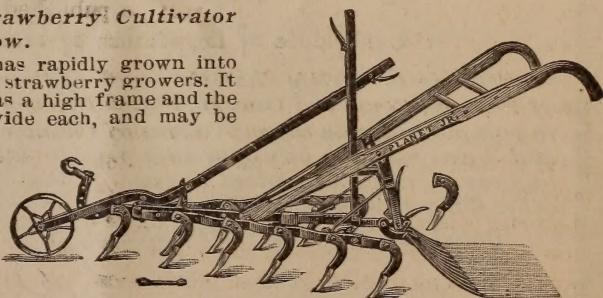
The Planet Jr. No. 9 Horse Hoe.

This tool is similar to the number eight horse hoe, but it has a plain wheel instead of one operated by a convenient lever.

Price \$7.00.

The Planet Jr. 12-Tooth Strawberry Cultivator and Harrow.

This comparatively new tool has rapidly grown into favor with market gardeners and strawberry growers. It is carefully made and finished, has a high frame and the chisel-shaped teeth cut an inch wide each, and may be worn down three inches before that width is lessened or the teeth worn out; even then they are cheaply replaced. It may be set with teeth trailing by simply changing one bolt in each tooth. The foot lever pulverizer is an addition for preparing ground for the seed drill or for plant setting. Hand levers regulate both width and depth while in motion; It can be contracted to 12 inches, and may be further reduced in width by taking off the outside teeth; it expands to 32 inches. It cultivates deep without throwing earth upon the plants, and the smooth, round throated teeth turn strawberry runners without injuring them. Price, plain, \$5.50; with wheel, \$6.50; complete, \$8.00.



Come and See the Rough Rider in Fruit

We invite all interested Fruit Growers to come and see the Rough Rider in fruit next summer. The berry will be in its prime about July 1st and if you will be sure and write us that you are coming, we will try and meet you at the train. Mr. Learned has as fine a patch of berries as we ever saw, and if the season is right you will see a sight worth coming miles to see. Those who cannot come, but wish to test the berries, can have quantities of four quarts or more shipped to them by express, the cost will be 25c per quart, including package.

James Gives a Testimonial



"Papa says that the Rough Rider is the best strawberry in existence and papa ought to know. He says I will be a great big man before people stop planting it. He says, too, I can be the editor of the *Fruit Farmer* when I get up big. I will be two years old April 21st. My picture was taken when I was five months old."

Yours very truly,

JAMES MORRIS FARMER.

Strawberries at the Pan-American

We expect to have a continuous exhibit of strawberries at the Pan American Exposition next summer in Buffalo, beginning about June 20th and lasting until August 1st. The Rough Rider will be shown in all its glory, and if you cannot see it elsewhere, be sure to watch for it at the Pan American anytime from June 25th until August 1st. The exhibit will be in charge of Messrs F. E. Dawley and S. D. Willard and perhaps L. J. Farmer will be there part of the time.

Farmer's Fruit Farmer

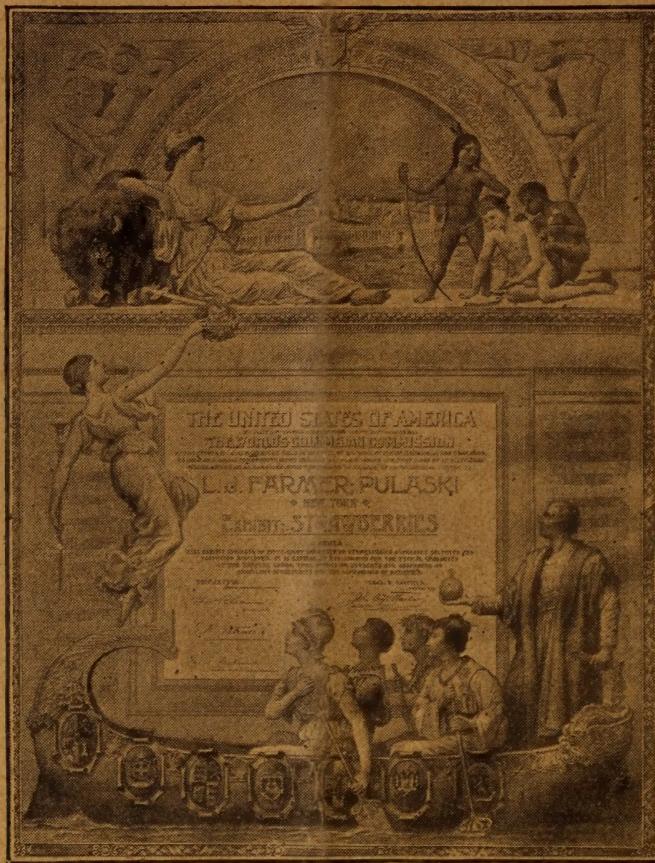
Has been published for two years as a quarterly. It has now been entered at the Post Office as a monthly and will be published as such from now on. The subscription price is 30c per year without premium and 50c including twelve "Honest Charley" strawberry plants. This berry is claimed by Mr. Learned to be the best strawberry ever produced for fertilizing early and medium early pistillates, having a large vigorous bloom. It is also valuable itself, being early, firm and a good yielder. It closely resembles the Rough Rider but is early. We will also send the paper and 1 dozen Rough Rider for \$1.00. This is the critical year with the *Fruit Farmer*, we need money to make it good and keep it going. Subscribe now and have your name on the honor list. Many write us that they like the paper, that one number is often worth more to them than the cost of a year's subscription. Kind words please us and spur us to better efforts, but remittances count the most just now.

Yours very truly,

L. J. FARMER.

MEDAL AND DIPLOMA

Highest Awards on Strawberries at World's Columbian
Exposition, Chicago, 1893



The best fruit can come only from the best plants.
Moral---buy your plants of L. J. Farmer.